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#### The Republican Emblem.

The Hon. MARCUS HANNA, Chairman of the Republican Committee, reveals a serious defect at the very outset. What he has of imagination, an indispensable element of the highest genius, is wofully prosaic and fourth rate. Mr. HANNA exposes it in his recommendation of an emblem for the Republican campaign: "St. Lows, June 19.

"In recognition of the courtesy of Mrs. H. W. H. BYROYG Of Los Angeles, Cal., to the Republican Na-tional Convention, through its Chairman and the Chairman of each State, I do hereby recommend to the party the use of California pampas umes, the only American product cultivated for the fan shape on a staff, for parades and interior decors "M. A. HANNA, Chairman."

What have pampas plumes to do with the thoughts or aspirations of this country? Nothing. They can enthuse, excite, or allure nobody. Nobody cares a rap for California pampas plumes. They represeut nothing. If Mr. HANNA proposes to make the issue on æstheticism, or dreams that his own iron hands will seem more attractive when decorated with California grasses, possibly he has chosen wisely from his point of view. In our judgment it would be much more effective and more glorious to pitch the Republican campaign on the good and the true, instead of merely on the beautiful.

We advise Chairman HANNA to abandon the plan of campaigning the Republican party on the platform of beauty, and adopt a different emblem, expressing something nobler and less apt to fade.

### Estopped.

Mr. CLEVELAND, in his affected willingness to become a "private," if nothing better offers, forgets that his anxious interest in behalf of sound money is considerably less impressive with his party than with himself.

In the regrettable but evident popularity which the free-silver notion has obtained in the Democracy of the South and West, the identification of the gold standard with the magnificent unpopularity of Mr. CLEVE-LAND has the chief part.

If anything more is necessary to complete the record, it may be added that when Mr. CLEVELAND, boldly throwing away the Democratic platform of 1892, went to the Populist collection and stole the income tax, he estopped himself from objecting to the free coinage of silver, which is an essential part of Populist wisdom. If he could filch the income tax from the Populists, he had and has no sufficient ground for opposing the free coinage of silver. He is not the only Democrat to have the privilege of conveying Populist principles.

## What Did They Do?

It is impossible to see what was effected by the anti-PLATT delegates and heelers from New York to the St. Louis Convention. It was not they who prevented Mr. MORTON from being named for President, for the McKINLEY men had more than votes enough without their aid. It was not they who prevented Mr. MORTON from being named for Vice-President, for he cepted leader of Tammany Hall, thinks that would have been so named, had he not chosen to withdraw.

What was it that Mr. PLATT'S Republican enemies from this State accomplished at St. Louis? They succeeded in acquiring a reputation which had no savory smack even in Mr. MARK HANNA'S headquarters. They forgot that New York had anything at stake in the financial platform. They acted, from first to last, as small and bitter partisans, incapable of statesmanship, incapable of liberality, intent only on assuring themselves a gross revenge against Mr. PLATT.

They hurt themselves. They hurt their reputations. They showed themselves to be without comprehension of a great public duty which rested upon all New York Republicans.

MILLER, for example, to persuade the public that he has any higher purpose in his political dabblings than the gratification of his private enmities. His notion of political morand loyalty, Governor MORTON and all other New Yorkers have had an opportunity to judge.

## The Canadian General Election.

On Tuesday of the coming week the voters of the Dominion of Canada will decide whether the present Conservative Government shall be maintained in power at Ottawa or shall be replaced by the Liberals, of whom Mr. LAURIER is the official head.

The questions on which the election will turn are two: First, shall the province of Manitoba be coerced into restoring to the Catholic minority of its inhabitants the educational rights of which they have been deprived ? Secondly, shall the existing protectionist tariff be upheld to the exclusion of attempts to obtain from the United States reciprocal arrangements which would discriminate against Great Britain? These questions are answered by the Conservatives in the affirmative, and by the Liberals in

the negative.

The Liberals are handicapped in this contest by the fact that the trade question is not the sole or even the chief issue before the electors. Despite the efforts of Mr. LAURIER to recall to his auditors the prosperity which Canada enjoyed under a reciprocity régime during the ten years following 1850, and to rivet the eyes of the conatituencies on his plan for regaining that as the attendance of lawyers upon prosperity, the old prejudices of race and | the courts bears striking evidence. They religion, inflamed as these are by the Manitoba school question, have preoccupied the public mind. In the province of Quebec, where, under normal circumstances, the Liberals would have a fair chance of success, Mr. LAURIER finds and of all parents the Jewish are the most so resolutely arrayed against him that the candidates of his party are openly denounced from the pulpit. In Ontario, on the other hand, the Orangemen, who usually have expends so many millions annually, there supported the Conservatives in elections for might be less occasion to complain of sucthe Dominion Parliament, are now oppos- cessful Semitic rivalry in business and the

ing them under the lead of Mr. DALTON MCCARTHY, while Sir OLIVER MOWATT, who, although the head of the Liberals in that province and able to control its local Legislature, has somehow failed in the past to return a majority of its delegation to Ottawa, is now cooperating so vigorously with Mr. LAURIER that the latter has offered to resign in his favor the leadership of the

Liberal party. In the maritime provinces, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward's Island, the feeling seems to be in favor of a change of Government; but those provinces are needy and venal. Venal, too, in the highest degree, if not needy, is British Columbia. Nor would it be very strange if Manitoba, under the influence of corruption and the Canadian Pacific Railway, were to go in the Dominion election against the almost unanimous vote of her provincial Legislature abolishing the separate Catholic schools. She sent up, under the same influences, representatives to vote for the retention of the C. P. R. monopoly, under which at the same time she piteously groaned. That the Canadian Pacific Railway, notwithstanding its discreet professions of neutrality, is hard at work on the side of Sir Charles Tupper, nobody in Canada seems to doubt.

It looks, consequently, as if the outcome of Tuesday's election would be a signal triumph for the Conservatives in the prov ince of Quebec, and as if the Liberals and Mc-Carthyltes, between them, would secure a great majority of the seats allotted to Ontario. Manitoba, of course, will be carried by the Liberals. Whether the Conservatives will emerge from the whole contest with strength enough to keep their promise of enforcing the claims of the Manitoba Catholics is very doubtful; but, if they are beaten, it will be by a heterogeneous body, united upon nothing but the purpose of upsetting the coercion programme. Even if the McCarthyltes should be represented in a coalition Cabinet, pledged to sustain the right of the Protestant majority in Manitoba to settle its own school question, they could scarcely be relied upon to favor the reciprocity scheme, which Mr. LAURIER would try to force to the front.

### McKinley in New York,

The Republicans in St. Louis passed favorably upon the claims of those ardent Republican partisans who ascribe to Mc KINLEY a large popularity as a Presidential candidate, and they rejected the more conservative counsels advocating the selection of another.

New York continues to be notwithstand ing the fact that for the second time consecutively the judgment of a majority of its delegates has been repudiated, the critical battleground in the Presidential contest, with more electoral votes than any other State and more electoral votes, too, than all the doubtful and decisive States east of the Mississippl River combined. How, it may be asked, and it already is asked, will McKINLEY do as a candidate in New York? Will he prove a strong or a weak candidate for the New York Republicans? Will he be a candidate hard or easy to defeat in New York?

Mr. EDWARD LAUTERBACH, the Chairman of the Republican County Committee in this city, one of New York's delegates at large to the St. Louis Convention and the representative of New York State on the committee charged with the drafting of the Republican platform, has already been heard from on the subject of Mr. McKin-LEY'S availability, and Mr. LAUTERBACH says that "the New York county organization will give McKINLEY its united support. He will carry New York State by a majority of 200,000." Mr. LAUTERBACH'S is certainly a sanguine Republican forecast of the result of this year's election in New York State, and if he, an anti-McKINLEY man, is thus confident and exultant it may not be unreasonable to infer that the Hon. WAR-NER MILLER of Herkimer Falls, and other falls and places, would feel justified in predicting a majority of 500,000 for McKin-LEY in New York-perhaps more.

Mr. JOHN C. SHEEHAN, the generally ac-McKINLEY "would be an easier man to beat than either MORTON or REED."

The truth about McKINLEY as a nominee in New York State is this: McKinley is a negative candidate. He is totally lacking in those qualities which invite bitter opposition, and lacking in the qualities which give a man great individual strength. On an adverse tidal wave, as in 1890, Mr. Mc-KINLEY would go down, as he did go down, in his own district of Canton. In a favora ble tidal wave, as in 1893, when the revulsion against Clevelandism had set in, Mr. McKinley was carried into the Governor's chair in Columbus by a majority of 80,000. His political availability is not a fixed quality, but is indefinite, and the measare of his support in New York will be It will take some time for Dr. WARNER governed by the popularity or weakness of his Democratic opponent, the platform upon which that opponent stands, and the extent to which he will be made re sponsible for and compelled to defend the course and policy of the CLEVELAND Administration, of which Mr McKINLEY is the antithesis. Clevelandism made McKINLEY the Republican nominee in this year's Presidential contest. Prognostication based upon calculations of McKINLEY's strength or weakness must be set aside. Until the Democratic Convention in Chicago shall have acted it is impossible to make any useful forecast of McKinley as a candidate in

New York State. Chicago is yet to be heard from.

## The Nationalities in the Public Schools.

The great majority of the names of the 822 boys of the public schools who have passed the examinations for admission to the City College indicate nationalities whose language is other than English. The majority of these foreign patronymics are Jewish, as has been the case for several years past. The Jewish boys who thus exhibit their superior proficiency are accordingly much more numerous proportionately than are the Jews in the population of the city.

This shows how great and how general is the ambition among the Jews to get ahead in this country, and explains the large additions which are now made so steadily to the professions from that race. The number of Jews at the bar, more especially, is increasing at a rapid rate, are an indefatigable people, and if hard work intellectually will carry them forward, they do not mean to be behind. No other immigrants are so eager to better the social and material condition of their children; the power of the Catholic hierarchy interested in the public schools. If the others were equally solicitous about having their sons improve the advantages offered by the free education upon which New York

professions requiring the preparation of arduous intellectual training.

This list of boys to be admitted to the City College shows how rapidly the public schools are Americanizing the children of immigrants speaking other languages than English. Presumably it is made up chiefly of the second generation of such foreigners. Within a few years these lads have become so far familiar with English that they can bear the test of a searching examination conducted in our language wholly. Whatever may have been the proficiency of the candidates in other departments of study, they could not pass without first exhibiting an adequate knowledge of English grammar. They were required to speak and write our language correctly, and to be well instructed in our American history. That is, they must, first of all, be Americans, though they bear names which show that they come of nationalities, German, Polish, French, Italian, Bohemian, and Scandinavian, with a speech foreign to us. Their characters also are transformed. They are almost as distinguishable from children in the countries whence their parents came as if they belonged to an entirely different race. Their whole tone is changed. It has become thoroughly American, and they resent their classification as foreigners. They want to have no foreign mark to separate them from the natives of the older stock

This assimilation of children of an alien speech to American conditions is the most important of the services performed by our New York public school system; and the eagerness with which their parents are taking advantage of the opportunity to make out-and-out Americans of them is a hopeful sign for the future of the republic.

#### The Rites of Hospitality.

A word of warning and kindness for the benefit of the Hon. MASTER OF ARTS HANNA. He has to come on to this town as the superintendent of the great MCKINLEY movement which he has been moving for the last four years.

Mr. HANNA is an active person, but, after all, he is an ingenuous countryman. He is of the large and lovely tribe of the Jays.

We hereby beseech the Republicans to let him alone when he arrives here upon his noble mission. Don't offer him gold or silver bricks. Don't badger him for jobs more than twenty-eight hours a day. Don't swamp his day of toil with excited delegations of original McKINLEY men.

Above all, you who are valiant souls, engaged, at the Union League Club or elsewhere, in making faces at the real Republican champion of the gold standard, Mr. PLATT, don't spend all your time trying to persuade Mr. HANNA that you are the people and that all the other Republicans of New York should be shut out.

Remember that Mr. HANNA will be a stranger and sojourner in a strange country. Let him live. Let him elect McKINLEY, if he can.

While the details of the affront to Mr. HOWARD GOULD in connection with the Ningara's water tanks are not at hand, we must be lieve that his proper course would be to bring his boat home. Against a once firmly established conviction, recent events have forced us to conclude that narrowness, prejudice, and positive unfairness make the English sporting circles unfit for a thorough sportsman to enter

Although Queen VICTORIA entered vesterday upon the sixtleth year of her reign, having succeeded her uncle, WILLIAM IV., on June 20. 1837, yet hers is still a few months short of the longest reign recorded in English history. GEORGE III. ascended the throne in 1760 and died early in 1820, having been King not quite threescore years. He had not only surpassed the fifty-six years of HENRY III., till then unequalled, but had set a mark still not reached since. And yet, in the proper sense of ruling, VICTORIA long ago outdid GEORGE III. The King's reason, several times earlier affected, had broken down permanently after the death of the Princess AMELIA, his favorite child, so that his reign had practically come to an end in 1811, and during the last nine years of his life England was under a regency. Thus rightly reckoned, although the title of menarch was worn a little longer by GEORGE III, than it has yet been by the present Queen, hers is already by far the longer real rule.

If these A1 American products, Nancy Hanks and Arion, are worthy of their high station in the land, they will let their rear heels dify their owner, Mr. J. MALCOLM FORBES of Hoston, that no disgrace can be brought upon the trotting track in their name with impunity. These two excellent creatures have now an immediate descendant. and its owner, although he breathed for a time, we believe, the atmosphere of Harvard University, has attempted a vulgar and mean. ingless combination of parental names, and has named the helpless animal Narion.

Arion is a good and sensible name, and so is Nancy Hanks, But Narion, Faugh! Of all the dark and many blots in turf nomenclature, Narion is the worst. We hope Mr. FORBES will

#### CLEVELAND HAS SAID NOTHING. Nothing in His Letter to Show that He Is Not Hill a Candidate.

From the Washington Post We know that the opposition to the idea, even the possibility, of a third term has driven thousands of Democrats into the free-silver movement merely with a view to forcing an issue upon which Mr. Cleveland could not by any chance become the leader of his party. The fact is notorious, it is undentable, and we state it simply as history. The question, therefore, ia whether Mr. Cleveland has spoken in time, and, as concerns his views regarding another nomination, with sufficient clearness. For our part, to be quite frank, we think he has not.

From the Richmond Dispatch. We cannot but think our party would have been better off had Mr. Cleveland elx months ago declared himself as to a third term. By hundreds of leading Democrats it was believed the President hoped for a renomination. The New York Herald boomed him vociferously for weeks and weeks. Members of the President's Cabinet championed his reflection. Carlisle and Olney repressed their ambition as Presidential aspirants, because (we suppose) the could not encourage movements in their behalf until the President decided what he meant to do. But the public still remains uninformed

#### whether, with a fair prospect of election, the President would accept another nomination. From the Chicago Times Herald.

Such a declaration is worthless to prove either that he would refuse a third term if he could get it, or that he was not willing at any time during the past year to block the way of every other eligible sound money Democrat upon whom his party might have concentrated as a Presidential candidate.

A Republican Not Afraid of Teller. TO THE ELITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The bolt of the five silver tailors of Tooley street reminds me that Teller has acquired the habit of boiting, just as Dr Warner Miller has of falling outside the

water aimer has of faining outside the breastworks or framps of fainting for a "in".

When Grant was renominated I heard him "Hreak, as in golden tears"

as the corruption of his party. Then he went up and down the valleys of Lost Creek and Hig Thompson Creek; of Cache la poudre and Lone Tree: of Clear Creek; of Cache la poudre and Lone Tree: of Clear Creek, and Aikali Creek profaining florace Greeley and Sencerity, with a big, big S. Posky E. Wallson, Washington, D. C., dane 18.

A Mugwump Split. From the Springfield Republican If Lodge had not had a hand in making the gold plank, the New York Evening Fost would regard it as

### REFORM SPELLING.

Hypotenune or Hypothenune ! TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The sin plification of our orthography, now being urged by the publishers of the Standard Dictionary will ultimately raise the English language to the position of a universal medium for international communication and make it the predomnant tongue of the world. But how can this simplification be effected if those charged with the education of our children disregard the work of lexicographers and persist in blindly following "older authorities" in preference to scholarship and common sense?

Exactly why Mr. Melvil Dewey has deemed it necessary to bring a large number of text books to the support of his contention that hypotenuse a the accurate rendering of a word sometimes spelled hypothenuse is not clear, especially as the etymological source of the word is more than sufficient to prove his point.

The word, coming as it does directly from the Latin hypotenuse, which rendered in Greek is hupotcinousa, from hupo (under) teino (stretch). nowhere exhibits a visible trace of the letter 'h" in its construction. The more than probable explanation of the introduction of this character into the word is that some one-perhaps John Kersey-who knew no better, wrote it incorrectly, and that others, having recognized him as an authority, perpetuated the error by copying it.

orm hypotenuse in 1990, while Kersey wrote it hypothenuse in 1715. One of the interesting features of Mr. Dewey's

One of the interesting features of Mr. Dewey's investigations of this word is that out of a total of 402 schools from which reports were received 364 of them use text books that spell the word in the approved etymological way, hypotenuse. The form hypothenuse is reported only by twelve of these schools, while none of the text books employed by the remaining twentysix is specified.

When such a body as the Board of Regentalends the weight of its authority to the perpetuation of a paipable blunder, it is time to call a halt, for such an act is liable not only to create surprise but also to arouse indignation. What is to be done when the members of this Board allow one of their number to hold it up to ridicule by chaiming that "the new dictionaries have not yet displaced the older authorities," especially when these older authorities, dating as far back as 1630, in this case at loast, spell in accordance with the latest approved style?

Does the Board of Regents know that in 1755

spell in accordance with the latest approved style?
Does the Board of Regents know that in 1755 Samuel Johnson himself, in his "Dictionary of the Efglish Language," gives hypotenuse and ignores the hypothenuse of Worcester's Dictionary endorsed by this homerable Board.
In Mr. Whitelaw Reid's letter to Mr. Dewey, published some days ago, Mr. Reid has laid stress upon the fact that "Worcester gives hypothenuse as the correct orthography," and when discriminating between the Webster and Worcester dictionaries says "perhaps the best scholars have inclined to prefer the latter." But Worcester, unlike Clesar's wife, is not above suspicion, for it is interesting to note in this particular that while in the edition of his ilworcester's dictionary published in 1881 Johnson is recorded as inaving the words hispotheous, in the original edition (1755) of that dictionary, now before me, the only form to be found is hypotenise. I reproduce the accent, as it is the only indication of pronunciation given to the wirelegated.

Tourid is hypoteniase. I reproduce the accent, as it is the only indication of pronunciation given to the word in this book. Here Worcester's Dictionary grossly misrepresents the facts and shows itself to be utterly unreliable. Johnson also quotes from so eminent a philosopher and educator as John Locke (1932-1704): "The square of the hypotenuse in a right-angled triangle is equal to the squares of the two other sides." "Human Understanding," book iv., chapter 12, section 15. This work was first published in 1690. In connection with this, one is tempted to ask how much further back one must go to seek the "older authorities" which have not yet been displaced by the new dictionaries.

An examination of the most prominent dictionaries of two centuries shows that the following give preference to Mr. Dowey's hypotenuse;
Johnson (1755), Walker (1775), Welster (1828); Smart (1836), Richardson (1836), Stormonth (1871), Chambers (1872), Skeat (1882), Ogilvie, the Imperial (1882); Whitney's Cen-Imperial (1882); Whitney's Cen-Webster's International (1892),

f the Committee on Disputed Spellings of of the Committee on Disputed Spellings of the last work, it is stated that thirty-two members preferred the form hypotenuse, while the remaining eighteen accorded their judgment to hypothenuse. On the other hand, the form hypothenuse is recorded by Kersey (1708) Bailey (1775), who in his preface "hopes that, considering the wast variety both of words and thinks. considering the wast variety both of words and things, as few errors have escaped my notice as could reasonably be expected;" Worcester (1830), Hunter's Encyclopædic (1876), and Brewer sundated; who adds parenthetically, "This word ought to be hypotenuse." Fallows does not even record the word.

From the foregoing it will be seen that, apart from the array of text books and school reports with which Mr. Dewey has sought to prove his case, he may also claim to have the preponderance of exclopraphical authority on his side.

case, he may also claim to have the preponderance of lexicographical authority on his side. In the face of this record it will be difficult to appreciate exactly just where the new dictionaries have not yet displaced the older authorities. How much further back are we to go?

But an argument based on the correct spelling of a single word will not materially advance the work of spelling reform, neither will it produce lasting beneficial results. What is required is the teaching of correct orthography in the public schools, and this cannot be efficiently performed while the language is allowed to remain in the chaotic condition we have it to day. Having crossed pone ashorum on hypothenuse, one can readily understand why Mr. Reid is opposed to the shattering of one of the idols of his younger days. It is a matter of congratulation that even he succeeded in crossing so profound a proposition. ould be well if our friends, the Regents, ld awake from their protracted slee-

knowledge the corn, and order the adoption of hypotenuse forthwith. In conclusion I would admonish them to bear the following couplet in mind:

De not the first by whom the new is tried. Be not the last to throw the old saide. Your obedient servant, FRANK H. VIZETELLY, 213 WEST 142D ST., New YORK, June 16, 1896.

#### FESTIVITIES AT YALE. Anson Pheips Stokes, Jr., Wins the De

Forest Prize-Sheffeld Class Day. NEW HAVES, June 20. -Commencement week at Yale practically opened yesterday when the speaking competition for the De Forest prize medal, valued at \$100, occurred at Battel Chapel. Anson Phelps Stokes, Jr., of New York city captured the medal. His subject was Carlyle and Newman, a Study in Antithesia."

The other speakers of the day and there subject were: Henry Augustus Perkins, Hartford; George Sturges Buck, Buffalo, N. Y.: Philip Curran Peck, Hudson, N. Y., all of whom spoke on the same subject as Mr. Stokes; Louis Hopkins Parter, Stamford, Conn., "Industry Ruined by Politics in Mediceval Italy," and Henry Dunston Baker, Chicago, "The Need of Forestry in the United States." Dwight and a committee selected from the faculty decided who was the successful speaker. When the announcement was made that Mr Stokes was the prize-winner the applause was tremendous. Mr. Stokes is said to be the popular man in '96. Mr. Baker of Chicago received honorable mention, and was loudly cheered.

This morning the class day exercises of the senior class at the Shedleld Scientific School occurred. The scats were received in a vacant lot on the corner of Hillhouse avenue and Grove street. There were a great many out-of-flown girls present with their chaperones. The historians were Winthrop Brainerd, Montreal; F. E. Howard, Hartford, L. R. Hofdon, New Haven; H. L. Mctiee, Plainfied, N. H. The atudents were attired in caps and gowns. In the afternoon a social tea and dance was given at Winchester Hall. The showing of pretty girls in light summer frocks and picture hats was charming. On Monday the commencement exercises of the academic department will begin. Stokes was the prize-winner the applause was ment exer will begin.

### VICTIMS OF CIVIL SERVICE RULES. Thirty-one Competent Brooklys Firemen

Lose their dobs. Fire Commissioner Bryant of Brooklyn has notified the thirty-one firemen who were appointed by his predecessor on Jan. I without the sanction of the Civil Service Commission ers, there being no eligible list at the time, that ers, there being no engine list at the time, that their services will have to be dispensed with on July I. Corporation Counsel flurr has informed the Commissioner that all members of the department must be taken from the eligible list. All the men who have to retire have proved themselves excellent firemen, and Mr. Bryant says he regrets that they must be sacrificed to the rigid civil service rules.

#### More Social and Patriotic Dames Articles of incorporation of the Dames of the Revolution were filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

The directors are Katherine Livingston chuyler, Anna Mersereau Steers, Mary A. Phillips, Margaret Henson Perry, Marie E. Dit-mars Van Pelt, Susan Caroline Meraereau Steers, Hannah M. Doughty, Sarah M. West-brook, Katharine J. C. Carville, and Marie E. The objects of the organization are "for pa-triotic, historical, literary, benevolent, and su-cial purposes, and also for the purpose of per-petuating the memory of those ancestors to whose sucrifices and laborations.

whose sacrifices and labors we owe the existence of this great republic, and to preserve the rec-ords of those men in the war."

## THE AUXILIABY NAVY.

# Thirty-one Fast Vessels of the Merchant Service Enrolled.

ers of the merchant marine service have been enrolled by the Navy Department as auxiliary ruisers in case of war, and within a year and half there will be fifty rapid-fire guns and full batteries of machine guns stored at the New York and Norfolk Navy Yards, ready to be installed on these ships on twenty-four hours' notice from Washington. Practically all of these vessels are subsidized by the Government, and carry the mails to foreign ports. The finest of the number are the four ships of the America line, plying between New York and Southampton, and probably the next most formidable for war ships are the Pacific liners out of San Francisco. Several of the vessels plying to West Indian and South American ports are on the list of auxiliary cruisers, and all of them would make as good fighters when equipped with the batteries the department intends for them as many of the third-class ships of the new nawy. The Naval Appropriation bill contains an item of \$400,000 for the manufacture of guos for the merchant service vessels which have been inspected by the experts of the navy and reported to war. All of these guns will be made at the gun factory here, and within a few weeks the actual work on them will begin. Forgings have been advertlased for, and bids will be awarded for the purchase of a great quantity of steel soon after the money becomes available.

Of the thirty-one ships carried on the secret rolls of the department as useful, when well equipped with modern rifled guns, eight are on the Pacific coest, and the remainder on the Atlantie seaboard. Several dine passenger ships on the great lakes have recently been inspected also and found to be well adapted for carrying ordnance should the United States make war on Great Britain. With war declared against any other nation these ships would be of no value to the Government, as they are designed exclusively for lake trade, and could not get to the ocean through the Welland Canal.

It is not the purpose of the naval authorities to place very heavy ordnance on any of the imprevised war ships, and the calibre of alignment will be limited to six-inch for the lace of the state of the department as they are designed exclusively for lake trade, and could not get to the ocean through the Welland Canal.

It is not the purpose of the naval authorities to place very heavy ordnance on any of the imprevised war ships, and the calibre of alignment will be approached by the could show the product of the streets. It is a should be in the first when the made of the department as great legal for carrying ordnance when the gun for the merchant a most formidable for war ships are the Pacific liners out of San Francisco. Several of the

WASHINGTON, June 20. - Thirty-one fast steam-

one half of which will be sixes and the remainder fours.

These guns will go a long way toward arming several of the fluest ships of the merchant fleet that the Government would have the power to impress into service immediately on war breaking out, and next session it is proposed to secure additional money to continue the work until there are guns in reserve for the armament of every auxiliary cruiser cartried on the department's list. The heavier guns are intended for vessels of the American line and some of the larger subsidized ships salling out of New York. In addition to these guns the armament will include heavy batteries of machine guns and one and six pounders. It is considered advisable to have the machine gun batteries especially strong in order to defeat board.

The exact number of guns that will be also

gun batteries especially strong in order to defeat beating expeditions that might attempt to board.

The exact number of guns that will be allotted each ship and held in reserve has not been completed except in the cases of the New York, Paris, St. Paul, and St. Louis, although some general idea has been obtained of the number each should carry. The first two ships of the American line subidized by the Government will each be armed with twelve six inch rifles, arranged probably one forward on the forecastle deck, one aft on the poor, and five on each broadside. Arranged between these heavy guns will be a dozen or more machine gines and one-pounders. Such a battery as designed for the American liners would render them capable of throwing as heavy a lire as many of the second-class cruisers now in the navy. They would also be equally as efficient as commerce destroyers on account of their great speed, steaming radius, and coal-carrying capacity, and would be capable of putting up a good fight with vessels of the unprotected type like the Newark, Baltimore, and San Francisco.

As far as their usefulness is concerned in time of war, there are any number of officers who say that they would be equally as formidable as either the Columbia or Minneapolis. A +inch shot would piece the sides of the two

As far as their usefulness is concerned the of the content of the

provided with fours also.

When the glins and their carriages are completed they will be sent to the principal naval stations and stored away for use on short notice. It is not proposed that the ships for which they are intended shall be in any way changed in order to facilitate mounting the guns on board. The Ordhance liurean of the Navy will have the carriages so built that they can be mounted on the decks of almost any vessel in a few hours, and thus avoid outting away bulwarks and otherwise distinguring the merchant ships in times of peace. away bulwarks and otherwise disfigurhe merchant ships in times of peace,
he merchant ships in times of peace,
he great fleet of auxiliary war ships added
he regular force of the navy would prea force that would far surpass the navies
ther Spain or Germany. Russia would be
little in advance of the fighting strength
he United States on the seas with these
his according a regular war ships.

# TO RESTORE A COLONIAL CHURCH.

Court Assents to This Use of a Little of an Insane Woman's Wealth. J. Frederic Kernochan, as committee of the estate of Marie Marshall, an insane spinster who has an income of more than \$100,000 a year, obtained an order from Justice Andrews of the Supreme Court yesterday permitting him to expend \$3,000 of her estate for President | the repair and restoration of the Bruton Church

at Williamsburg, Va. Miss Marshall derived her large estate from her parents, John R. and Eveline C. Marshal. Twenty years ago, before the death of her parents and at their request, Miss Marshall, was sent to the Eastern State Hospital Williamsburg, Va., and since then she has attended the Bruton Church, but has done nothing for the church. Of the income of Miss Marshall more than \$750,000 has accumulated. Several years ago, by permission of the court. Mr. Kernochan had a cottage built near the hospital for the separate use of Miss Marshall.

In the present application Mr. Kernochan resented a petition in which he says that the presented a perition in which he says that the church, which is a relic of colonial times, is falling into decay, and that the \$3,000 will restore it. He says that if Miss Marshall were in her right mind he has no doubt that she would be pleased to restore the church in which she worships. Her two sisters, Mrs. Louise M. Pollock and Mrs. Marths M. Wysong, united in the request that Mr. Kerrochan be permitted to expend the \$3,000 in this way. this way.

The church was a meeting place of the patricts in times before the Revolution, and Patrick Henry has stirred up the Revolutionary spirit within its walls.

## Is Comptroller Fitch Incligible

ALBANY, June 20. Attorney-General Theo dore F. Hancock returned to Albany this afteroon, and when asked if he had prepared an opinion upon Comptroller Ashbel P. Fitch's eligibility to act as a Greater New York Commisstoner, replied, "I have received no request from Comptroller Fitch to give an opinion in the matter." It is said that Statutory Revision Commissioner Lincoln has advised Comptroller Fitch that he cannot hold both offices. If this is true it is certainly strange that Commiss Lincoln, who acts as the Governor's legal adriser, did not advise the Governor that he was making an illegal appointment. Col. Cole, who making an illegal appointment. Col. Cole, who came up from Ellersile vesterday afternoon, said he knew that Commissioner Lincoln was looking into the question, but he did not believe it had been definitely decided that Comproller Fitch was inslightle. If it should be unally decided that the Comproller cannot serve on the Greater New York Commission there will be no necessity of his resigning, as his appointment will be held null and void. Gov. Morton returns to Albany next Tuesday, and may appoint a successor to Comptroller Fitch early in the week. The appoints will be a Tammary Demission. week. The appointee will be a Tammany Dem-ocrat of prominence.

# LEONIDE LEBLANC'S WILL

The End of the Contest for the Fortune a Notorious Beauty of Paris.

From the New Orleans Tymes-Democ Paris, May 30.-So Leonide Lebiano's will is to stand, after all; and her creditors will rage, and the outcasts of Paris will rejoice. What? Is the name of Leonide unfamiliar to you? Alas, my friend, that we should be so soon forgotten! It seems but yesterday that all the world was at her feet; and now you, boulevardier that you are, squint your eyes with perplexity, and wonder who she was!

Well, then, she was a beggar's brat; she was the most beautiful woman in Paris; she was one of the best actresses of her time; she was the sweetheart of princes and kings; and she died in the odor of sanctity, leaving her fortune to the homeless children of the city.

all guns will be limited to six-inch for the heaviest and four-inch for the lightest. Few, if any, of the merchant ships have decks sufficiently strong to carry great turrets and guns such as those installed on the Nev York, fore and aft, and several of the broadside guns of the battle ships. Besides, the heaviest type of guns is not considered necessary for the armament of the auxiliary cruisers, inasmuch as their duties in time of war will be to cope with unprotected ships, or else play on the commerce of the enemy, and, in either case, five and six in the rifles are of sufficient destructive force to sink veals of those classes. The appropriation allowed by Congress will admit of its manufacture of about fifty guns, one half of which will be sixes and the remainder fours.

These guns will go a long way toward arming several of the filesst ships of the merchant fleet that the Government would have the power to impress into service immediately on war breaking out, and next session it is proposed to secure additional money to continue the work until there are guns in reserve for the armament of every auxiliary cruiser cartield on the department's list. The heavier guns are intended for vessels of the American the continue to the department's list. The heavier guns are intended for vessels of the American the continue to the department's list. The heavier guns are intended for vessels of the American the continue to the continue to the department's list. The heavier guns are intended for vessels of the American the continue to the continue t body and coul. The child revolted at this, and was in consequence turned out of the cellar and told to go to the devil. She never saw her parents again, which was small loss to her.

She went to live with a gir, friend, uncertain which way to turn for a livelihood. That friend had a cousin who sang in the chorus at the Opera Comique. That cousin gave the two girls tickets to attend one of the performances. They went, and Leonide was instantly stage-struck.

stage-struck.

"Why not," said the chorus singer. "You are beautiful. What else is needed?"
So he introduced her to the manager of a third-rate playhouse in the slums.

"She knows nothing of acting," he said, "but

third-rate playhouse in the siums.

"She knows nothing of acting," he said, "but she is beautiful."

She was engaged, at five francs a night, to display her preity face upon the stage. But she did more. She showed herself an uncommonly graceful and forceful actress. One night the famous bejazet, now a bankrupt, wandered into the house and saw her; was entranced, conquered; and forthwith posted off to Thiboust, saying:

"The most beautiful woman in the world and the finest actress in France is playing there!"

Thiboust wont to see her the next night, and between the acts engaged her to appear the next week at a first-class theatre.

She took Paris by storm. Managers of the best theatres fought desperately to secure her. Playwrights begred the honor of writing plays for her. Weitherlen Sardou wrote "La Patrie" for her. Meilhac and Halevy wrote an operafor her. Victor Hugo began writing a grand drama for her, but tore it up in wath when he found she had accepted a royal prince as her lover. He did not object to lovers but he

Then was it that her morals were too light?
About, indeed, considering the frailty of
the code that prevailed at the Français.
Then what was the objection to not?
Simply this, oh Secrates: The baseness of
her origin, Or, perhaps, her frankness in acknowledging it. A begar's brain in the House
of Molibre: Ah, no, dear friends, it could not
he. So that theatre was deprived of her services, and her ambition was never satisfied.
What then? She retired to private life, and
to the society of her friends. She dabbled in
polities a little. Also in speculations. They
say she lost half a million dollars in the Panama bubble. She collected pictures, too, and
choice books, and was a Lady itountiful to her
poor friends. Then she began devoting herself onoice sooss, and was a Lady bounting to her poor friends. Then she began devoting herself to goed works. She adepted crphans, waifs of the streets, by the dozen; educated them, and carefully sategnarded their morals! She also became a religious devotes, going to church every day.

became a religious devotes, going to church every day.

"Have you forgiven all your enemies?" a priest asked her, when she sought to receive the have none to forgive," she replied. "It is

"I have none to forgive," she replied. "It is
I who seek to be forgiven,"
And so she died, at 50 years old, retaining to
the end her marvellous beauty. That was two
years ago; and she has been long forgotten.
Of her numerous lovers, three are worthy of
especial remembrance. One was the mad
Duke of Brunswick, who gave her the famous
diamond slippers, their entire outer surface
thing campidate covered with game of the flest diamon 1 slippers, their entire outer sur being completely covered with gems of the Another was Prince Napoleon, or "Plon

Plon," it was he who was the the cause of Victor Hugo's wrath. She finally threw him over on account of his cowardice, and thereaf-ter was faithful to the Due d'Aumale to the over en account of his cowardice, and thereafter was faithful to the Due d'Aumale to the
end of her life.

The Due d'Aumale, it will be remembered,
once challenged Prince Napoleon to a duel, on
account of something the latter had said asainst
the Orleanists. The Prince refused to fight and
was therefore reckoned a coward. Next day
the Prince went to call on Leonide at an hour
when the Due chanced already to be there.

"Tell the Prince," said she to the footwan,
"that I am engaged, but only with the Due
d'Aumale, so he may come right in."

But the Prince did not go in. Nor did he ever
go in again, for whenever he called thereafter
he was told that she was engaged with the Due go in again, for whenever he called thereafter he was told that she was engaged with the Duc d'Aumale.

## The Joke on the Jokers.

From the Philadelphia Record.

Tricks played upon bridal parties don't always turn out as the lokers intend them to. In the baggage room at the Hetel Hanover is an old trunk, axily decorated with white ribbons, old shoes, bacs of rice, and other articles supposed to be emblemathy of the marriagerites. The trunk bears a tar, on which is written the names of the bride and groom, but it has never been claimed. The supposition is that the trunk is merely a dummy. The bride and groom evidently sent their own baggage away and left the old trunk as a decoy, and the jokers have had the tables turned on them. From the Philadelphia Record

## Not Buittmore; Richmond.

To the Entron or The Sun-Sur, in your lasts of 17th an article appeared, taken from Hartford fourant, entitled "Confederate Uniforms." In the oncluding paragraph, instead of "Baltimore Artifery" it should read "Etchmond, Va., Howitzers. ery" it should read "Etchmond, Va., Howitzers," flow thing is all over, and weatever of glory there is not belongs to Richmond, so far as 1 am concerned, don't know that the mistake with anterially affect to be fresidential canguage. Still, if there is any gory note fact that I successfully designed bullets during that late unpleasantness with the understanding that was to get so much per mount for stopping them, and my pay was to be stopped II did stop, why I am, and my pay was to be stopped II did stop, why I am, and its stopped. And as it is stopped, why, let Richmond get what belongs to her. Waterstery, Comm., June 12.

## A Reception to Platt.

To THE EDITOR OF THE BUN-Sir: In view of the fact that the manufacturing and commercial interests the country are largely indebted to Mr. I. C. Platt for the gold standard platform adopted at the St. Louis onvention, and feeling that it is highly proper that convention, and feeling that it is highly proper that New York, the great business centre of the United States, should show its appreciation of his great ser-tice in securing sound concer for the people. I would suggest that our citizens, which is reception on his return to this city, and that the masses so much ben-eited by his influence in continuing gold as our na-tional standard may be present to congratulate and thank him. I would suggest that the reception be held in Madison Square darden. D. W. C. Wasn, 187 East Sinety-fourth street.

### WHAT IS GOING ON IN SOCIETE. The matrimonial programme for the week.

which looked a few days since extremely promtsing, embracing as it did one town and three country weddings, was seriously abbreviated by the recall of Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Wilson's invitations for the marriage of their daughter in consequence of the serious illness of the bridegroom, Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr. The young man's seizure was sudden and severe, out his rapid recovery is looked for, and his union may not be very long deferred.

On Tuesday there were two very pretty wed-dings. That of Miss Zabriskie and Mr. Temple Emmet was celebrated within sound of the waves which break so riotously on Westhampton beach. The other was in the mountain region of the upper Hudson, where Livingstons, Hoyts, Mortons, and other dwellers in those stately homes assisted at the marriage of Miss Geraldine Morgan and Mr. Louis Thompson, which took place at St. Margaret's Church, Staatsburg. This wedding hardly needed the aid of the surrounding scenery to make it eminently picturesque, as flowers in profusion were blooming indoors and out, and the two little daughters of Mrs. Ogden Mills with Miss Julia Hoyt, a daughter of Mrs. Gerald Hoyt, made the procession an unusually pleasing one.

Many of the same guests were present on Thursday at the wedding of Miss Eleanor Cross, the two brides being second cousins, and here also daisies and roses, with the soft breezes and sunshine of June-which, by the way, has sadly belied its character this yeardid their part, in conjunction with human love. sympathy, and friendly interest, toward making the bridal festivities happy and forful.

The Newport season is unfolding itself very slowly. Although from 150 to 200 cottagers have arrived and the Casino has been open for several weeks, there is little or no life about the place. Fog and rain have interfered even with golfers and bicyclers, and have condemned the smartest women to tweed and serge for their portant adjuncts to women's tollets, the less said about them the better. Indeed, with the exception of two or three young maidens whom nature has endowed with naturally curly locks, which revel in the dampness and never "ge straight" except in a dry atmosphere, there is very little of what may be called "beauty" to be seen on Bellevue avenue just now. The arrival of Mrs. Roche at her father's villa is a promise of pleasant things to come, and Mrs. Egerton L. Winthrop, Jr., and Mrs. Lorillard Spencer are established in their summer homes. Miss Katharine Duer and her mother are at one of the Pinard cottages, and Miss Bessie Davis of Washington, another of last winter's belies, and her parents are at Clover Patch; but when the rain descends and the fog closes in one sees but little of these nice, attractive people, and Newport is almost like a city of the dead.

The big houses almost without exception are untenanted. The gates of Beechwood are still double locked. Mrs. Brice and her daughters, who are to occupy again the Waldorf Astor villa, made their last appearance on English soil in the royal enclosure at Ascot a few days since, and are expected home next month. Marble House rears its massive mausoleum-like height above its gilded gates, but gives no sign of human habitation, while Belcourt is surrounded with workmen and artisans of different trades. and looks as if it might possibly be expecting somebody. Rough Point, it is said, will not be opened for two or three weeks, as the interest of building and improving on the upper Hudson occupies all the owner's time. Mr. Orden Goelet's imposing villa looks enticingly pleasant, and its lawns and trees are bright with verdure, but the family are not likely to return to it before the end of July. Down toward Bailey's Beach Mrs. Isaac Bell is installed in her beautiful summer home, and the E. D. Morgans are expected at Brenton's Cove within a few days. The Train villa is still unrented, but Mr. and Mrs. De Forest have not yet alcuified their intention of taking it. As for men, there are none whatever, except an occasional husband, who comes Friday and goes Sunday night.

The Restigouche Fishing Club has allured a number of both single and married men away from civilization to the famous salmon stream of Canada, and Dr. Seward Webb having provided a private car, a party of enthusiastic fishermen have been enjoying the hospitalities of the club house and the excitement of the sport, to the exclusion of all tamer pleasures. Mr. George Pollock, having caught all the tarpon within reach of his bait in Southern waters s now on his way to Labrador in search of larger, wilder, and more gamy fish. Salmon in those remote regions are suppesed to possess a flavor unequalled in any other locality, and Mr Pollock, before whom the gentle Izank Walton sinks into insignificance, is bound to pursu them into the Arctic regions themselves, su; posing that the big fish can live there.

Other sportsmen who hold a prominent pla in Newport's social set, such as Mr. F. Gr. Griswold, Mr. Edward Buikley, and Cent. Hitchcock, are resting and recruiting in Em land and France, and waiting until the pend lum has begun to swing on this side before th arrive to give it the necessary impetus. T Clambake Club will have its first meeting the Fourth of July, and that, with the approaof the Yacht Club cruise, will set the social n chinery well in motion. Until then maide and matrons must gather roses in their cheel while they may, and ride their bicycles up at down Believue avenue in lofty disregard more interesting employments.

The season at Bar Harbor is always later and

shorter than Newport's, as the wind blows col-over mountain and sea, and fires are indispense ble until the middle of July. This, however does not prevent the fortunate owners of home along the beautiful shores and in the shadow of the lofty hills from hastening to them withou reference to "the season" or to the arrival o the smart people who are expected to contest it A very bright summer for the young and gay is expected, as many new cottages will be occu nied, and the old habitues of the favorite hotels have all renewed their leases of cottages and rooms. Chicago will probably come as boldly forward here as at Newport, Mr. Hall McCor. mick having purchased Mizzen Top, the artistic home for many years of Mrs. William M. Hunt and her daughters. The immense white building at Hall's Cave which to just completed for Mr. Joseph T. Bowen of the Windy City, is a conspicuous object in the landscape, and Chief Justice and Mrs. Melville Fuller have opened their place at Sorrento. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Gebhard are at Green Court Cottage, and Mrs. Ferdinand Wilmerding and Mrs. Henry Redmond, both of whom have charming daughters, are expected very shortly at the houses they have rented. Mrs. W. H. Vanderbilt and her youngest son, Mr. George W. Vanderbilt, are always late in arriving, and it will probably be near midsummer this year when they come, as Mr. Vanderbilt is deeply interested in the building and equipment of a memorial church near Asheville. To Miss Frances Mattison of Plainfield, N. J., the posttion of solo alto has been assigned, and she is also to take charge of the musical department of a private school to be opened at Hiltmore.

The death of the Marquis de Morés removes a reckless but picturesque figure from all the fighting quarters of the globe. East and West, North and South, he has been appearing, disappearing, and reappearing for the last twenty years, and his wild escapades have formed the groundwork of many an exciting story and many a clever sketch. Horn to rank and wealth, endowed by nature with remarkable grace and beauty, possessed of unusual talents and accomplishments, and married to Medora Von Hoffman, the most beautiful woman of her day, who followed him with a spirit as daring as his own in many of his exploits and adventures, he has failen by the hands of savages in Central Africa, without having accomplished one useful or really praiseworthy action. And yet, by reason of his magnetic personality, he is likely never to be forgotten by any one who has ever known him.

Transatiantic steamers, both outward and homeward bound, are still objects of interest in the world of society. The Teutonic last week took out Mrs. and Miss Clews, Mr. and Mrs. Butler Duncan, Mr. and Mrs. Aifred Kessier, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Moller, Mr. and Mrs. Wile liam Temple Emmet, Mrs. Arthur Rotch, Mr. Worthington Whitehouse, and Mr. and Mrs. George Schieffelin.

Maria Committee of the Park